The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.
(SECOND SESSION.)

Another Field Day in the House.

All Attempts to Amend the Rules Frustrated.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1875.

SENATE.

Chicago Wants a Mint.

Mr. LOGAN presented a resolution of the Board of Trade of Chicago in reference to the bill recently introduced for an appropriation to establish a mint at Chicago, and now before the Committee on Finance. Referred.

Pensions.

Mr. PRATT presented a joint resolution of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the passage of a bill granting pensions to the surviving soldiers and sailors of the war with Mexico. Ordered printed and lie on the table. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions stating that the number of survivors of that war was estimated at 35,504, and the number of widows of soldiers and sailors about 12,000.

Interest on District of Columbia Bonds [illegible] to the bill

The amendment of the House [illegible] to provide for the payment of interest on 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia was agreed to, and the bill was passed.

Relief for a Railroad.

Mr. PRATT, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably on a bill for the relief of the Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company, successors to the Terre Haute & Richmond Railroad Company, in the State of Indiana. Placed on the calendar.

The Registered Letter System.

Mr. DORSEY submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Postoffices and Postroads to inquire into the nature and extent of the operation of the registered letter system, and its defects, if any exist; and to recommend such legislation as may be needed to attain greater security in the transmission of registered matter, to extend the usefulness of the system, and to procure accurate knowledge of its operation. Agreed to.

National Banks.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill to amend the National bank act and fixing the compensation of National Bank Examiners, reported from the Finance Committee last week with amendments, which were agreed to and the bill passed.

Schurz's Louisiana Resolution.

At the expiration of the morning hour consideration of Mr. Schurz's resolution in regard to Louisiana was resumed, and Mr. WEST took the floor. He spoke at length in defense of the President and the Kellogg Government.

He was followed by Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), who defended the action of the President, and charged that the Democratic party was responsible for the outrages in the South.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

A New Senator.

John E. Caulfield, who was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Rice (Ill.), was sworn in and took his seat.

Filibustering.

Mr. BROMBERG made a point of order that the unfinished portion of the journal of Wednesday should be read, but the Speaker overruled the point.

The Speaker then proceeded to the call of States for bills for reference, beginning with the State of Maine.

Changing the Rules.

Mr. HALE (Me.) introduced a resolution to change the rules of the House by the adoption of the following as a new rule: Whenever a question is pending before the House, the Speaker shall not entertain any motion of a dilatory character, except one motion to adjourn and one motion to fix a day to which the House shall adjourn. But the previous question on engrossment and third reading of a bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration, unless three-fourths of the members present shall second the demand. Provided that this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday; and, provided further, that it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate money, credit, or other property of the United States, except regular appropriation bills.

Mr. RANDALL made a point of order, which, after discussion, was overruled, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. CESSNA also offered resolutions to change the rules, providing, in addition to a rule substantially the same as the one offered by Mr. Hale, that the Judiciary Committee may report bills of a public character on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and that the House may, by a majority vote, dispense with the further reading of the journal after its reading shall have occupied thirty minutes.

An Appeal from the Decision of the Chair.

A point of order was also made upon it by Mr. RANDALL, discussed and overruled, and an appeal from the decision of the chair taken by Messrs. RANDALL and BECK.

The appeal was presented in a written form, as follows:

"The undersigned take an appeal from the decision of the Chair, made this day, which controls the ordering of House resolutions intended for reference to the Committee on Rules to the exclusion of business first provided for to be proceeded with in rule 139."

(Signed) "SAMUEL J. RANDALL,
"JAMES B. BECK."

Mr. GARFIELD objected to the presentation of such a paper setting out what the Speaker's decision was.

The Speaker remarked that the appeal was presented in an unusual way. He had not decided that such resolutions should be received "to the exclusion of the business first provided for."

Mr. RANDALL—That is what I say in my appeal.

The Speaker—But neither the gentleman from Pennsylvania nor the gentleman from Kentucky (Beck) has a right to say so. The matter should go before the House regularly. The paper presented is wholly unusual.

After some further colloquy the Speaker stated that he had reduced to writing his decision, which was, that a resolution to amend the rules may be read and referred to the Committee on Rules during the first call of States in the morning hour of Monday, and that that constitutes a notice according to the usage of the House, and from that decision the gentleman from Pennsylvania had appealed.

Mr. RANDALL's statement of appeal having been handed back to him, he stated that he had not withdrawn it, and was informed by the Speaker that there was no necessity for withdrawing it, as the Chair had not received it.

An attempt at further discussion was defeated by loud calls for the regular order.

Mr. KASSON moved to lay the Mr Randall's appeal on the table. Agreed to. Yeas 175, nays 81—a strict party vote.

Mr. CESSNA's resolution was then referred to the Committee on Rules.

Interest on District of Columbia Bonds.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, the Senate bill appropriating $187,000 to pay the interest on 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia was taken up, amended on motion of Mr. RANDALL by inserting the words "in currency," and passed—yeas 164, nays 62.

Amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation Bill.

Mr. PLATT, from the Postoffice Committee, offered a resolution authorizing amendments to be offered to the Postoffice Appropriation bill, as follows: Fixing the salaries of postmasters and the mode of the computing same; authorizing the Postmaster General to pay the expense of taking the weights of mails on railroads, and to pay experts and other employes in preparation and publication of post route maps; also to abolish the publication of certain postoffice advertisements in three Washington papers. Adopted.

Mr. FORT offered a like resolution to allow an amendment to be offered fixing the postage on public documents at two cents a pound, and the same on agricultural seeds. Adopted.

Tobacco.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill allowing producers of tobacco to sell it at retail in leaf, wholly unmanufactured, at the place of production only, to an amount not exceeding fifty dollars annually. Rejected—yeas 102, nays 108.

New Rules.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules so as to allow the Committee on Rules to report at the present time, for consideration, an amendment and action on any new rules or changes of rules, and providing that during the consideration and discussion of such report and amendments offered thereto the Speaker shall entertain no dilatory motion whatever, and that the discussion on rules and amendments thereto shall not exceed one hour.

There was great excitement as the vote progressed, and particularly when it became known that the necessary two-thirds had not been obtained, it lacking four of that number. When the roll call was finished messengers were sent to the committee room to look for absent members, and every effort was made on the part of the majority to secure the necessary two-thirds.

After the reading of the names, but before the announcement of the vote, Mr. WILLIAMS (Mich.) rose and voted aye, whereupon Mr. RANDALL asked the Speaker whether the gentleman (Williams) was in the hall during the roll-call, as required by the rule.

The Speaker intimated to Mr. Randall that he was not justified in suggesting that any member would offer to vote if not entitled to do so.

Mr. RANDALL replied that he had meant no imputation of any one, and would not allow the Speaker to endeavor to make him appear as if he had.

The Speaker said he could not regard it as the right of any member to catechise another member on such a point.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he did not regard Mr. Randall as capable of putting an imputation on his veracity. He had not voted at first, because when his name was called he was in conversation with a gentleman from Michigan should not reflect upon him in any particular.

Mr. WILLIAMS—Does the gentleman cast a suspicion on me now that I was not in the hall during the roll call?

Mr. RANDALL—I do not, and I will not allow the gentleman to reflect on me either, by the question?

Mr. RANDALL.—Because I wanted it distinctly understood.

After Mr. Williams had voted aye, Mr. Pelham also voted aye, and Mr. McNulta was ready to vote the same way, but stated that he was in the corridor, not in the hall, during roll-call.

The vote was then announced as yeas 170, and nays 86—less than two-thirds in the affirmative, so the motion was rejected. The only exception to the vote being a strict party one was that Mr. Sener, a Republican, voted No. His vote the other way would have carried the motion.

Relief for Grasshopper Sufferers.

Mr. CORR moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill directing the President to supply food and disused army clothing to all destitute and helpless persons living on the Western frontier who have been rendered destitute and helpless by the ravages of grasshoppers last summer. Agreed to—yeas 159, nays 49.

The Rules Again.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) moved to suspend the rules so as to authorize the Committee on Rules to report, immediately, after the reading of the journal to-morrow, changes or amendments to the rules, and providing that during the consideration of such report no dilatory motion whatever shall be entertained by the Speaker, and that all debate thereon shall cease within one hour after the report shall be made.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved an adjournment. Negatived by the yeas and nays.

A vote was taken on Mr. Butler's motion, and, amid renewed excitement, it was rejected—yeas 173, nays 89—not two-thirds in the affirmative. Mr. Sener was the only Republican who voted in the negative.

Mr. GARFIELD then moved to take a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that inasmuch as the majority could do what it liked, the recess be till 12 o'clock to-morrow, and that all to-morrow's session be considered as that of Monday, so that the majority might do all the mischief it chose.

Mr. Garfield's motion was adopted—yeas 167, nays 58—and the House took a recess till ten o'clock to-morrow morning, when Monday's session will be resumed.

MEMPHIS.

A Bold and Ingenious Robbery.

MEMPHIS, February 1.—A most daring robbery was committed about a quarter past nine o'clock this morning, on Madison street, on which is situated banks and insurance offices, and which created intense excitement. On Saturday evening a man, giving the name of W. R. Parker, rented the basement of the Knickerbocker building, No. 18 Madison street, as stated, for the purpose of opening a stock insurance office, and put up a sign, "W. R. Parker & Co.," and placed an old desk and a few chairs in the rear part, which has a back entrance through an alley by the First National Bank. This morning, John Brady, a messenger of the Southern Express Company, who delivers all the valuable packages, entered this office, having a package said to contain ten dollars, addressed, "W. R. Parke & Co., 18 Madison street, expressed from Collierville Town." Brady, on entering, asked for a member of the firm, and told his business. There were two white men and three negroes standing behind the counter, and Brady presented his receipt book, and at the same time threw his pouch containing a large number of money packages on the counter. At this moment a rope was thrown around his neck, a bag thrown over his head, and he was beaten almost insensible. His cries soon attracted a crowd, but the robbers had secured the pouch and fled by the back door. Brady is dangerously, if not fatally, injured. It is evident that the whole robbery was carefully planned by some one who knew the manner of delivering packages by the express company and with a view of securing almost the entire amount received on Saturday afternoon and yesterday.

CINCINNATI.

Bids for Iron and Bessemer Steel Rails for the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

CINCINNATI, February 1.—The authorities of the Cincinnati and Southern railroad to-day opened thirteen bids for twenty-five thousand tons of iron rails, and seven bids for twenty-two thousand tons of Bessemer steel rails, for that road. The prices named are unusually low, and are as follows: Iron rails—Marietta Coal and Iron Company, $48 to $56 per ton; Cleveland Rolling Mill Company, $62.75 to $60; James G. Kyle & Brother, Cincinnati, $54 to $60; North Chicago Rolling Mill Co., $54.75; Milwaukee Iron Co., $55.75; Roam Iron Co., Chattanooga, $56; Cambria Iron Co., Johnstown, Pa., $48.50; Springfield Iron Co., Springfield, Ills., $56.75 to $57.50; A. Bradley & Co., New Albany, Ind., $55; Wick, Ridgeway & Co., Youngstown, O., $59; Columbus Rolling Mill Co., Columbus, Ohio, $61 to 62.50; Cleveland Iron Co., $57 to $60; Waterman & Beaver, Philadelphia, $58.

Steel rails were as follows: T. W. Yardley, agent, Cincinnati, $80; Cleveland Rolling Mill Co., $76.75, A. B. Meeker & Co., Chicago, $74; Cambria Iron Company, $72 to $74; Edgar Thompson Steel Co., Pittsburgh, $82; W. Bailey, Lag & Co., New York, $81.80; Naylor & Co., New York, $79.

Engineers are examining the bids and will report in a few days.

ST. LOUIS.

The Poland "Press Gag Law"—A Test Case.

ST. LOUIS, February 1.—U. S. District Attorney Wm. Patrick to-day notified A. C. Buell, of the *Republican*, that he has been ordered by the Department of Justice at Washington to cause his arrest and transfer to the District of Columbia for trial on a charge of libeling Senator Chandler of Michigan last winter. No formal arrest was made, but Mr. Buell gave his pledge to appear before the United States Comissioner any time he might be wanted for a preliminary hearing. The purpose seems to be to compel Buell to go to Washington forthwith. Hon. James O. Broadhead and ex-Governor Thos. C. Fletcher volunteered as counsel for the defence, and an effort will be made to test the validity of the law upon a writ of *habeas corpus*. Mr. Buell will probably be formally arrested in a day or two, when a writ of *habeas corpus* will be applied for. The revival of the case causes considerable comment here.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Liberal Leadership.

LONDON, February 1.—Many reports are in circulation with regard to the future Liberal leadership. It is stated that Forster is personally not desirous of taking the post, and that two members of the late Government have informed Lord Granville that some Whigs and Ultra Nonconformists will secede from the party if Forster is chosen. The old Whigs, a few Moderate Liberals, the bulk of the Nonconformists, the great majority of Liberals, and nearly all the Radicals, are in favor of Forster. The numbers for and against the latter are about equal. The choice of the Marquis of Hartington, however, would not cause a division of the party. Conciliatory steps have been taken which will probably lead to the withdrawal of one of the candidates before the party meeting is held to-morrow.

LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, February 1.—The tenth ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows: Carpenter, 45; Bragg, 37; Cole, 1; Bunn, Price and Hazleton, 1 each; absent 30.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, February 1.—A number of members were absent to-day when the vote for Senator in joint convention was taken. The vote stood: Ramsey, 44; Lochern, 48; Davis, 28; Pillsbury, 10.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 2, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England and the Middle States, rising, followed by falling, barometer; southwest to easterly winds, stationary or higher temperatures, and clear, followed by partly cloudy weather.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Question of Admitting Pinchback.

Address of Colored Men on Southern Affairs.

The Public Debt Statement.

The Transportation Question Considered at a Republican Senatorial Caucus.

Improvement of the Ohio River by Adjustable Chutes and Dams.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.
WASHINGTON, February 1, 1875.

The Question of Admitting Pinchback.

About three fourths of the Republican Senators favor the admission of Pinchback. All the Democratic and about one fourth of the Republican Senators are opposed, which makes the contest very close. It will not come up for some days yet.

An Exciting Time in the House.

There was a very exciting time in the House to-day over the question of amending the rules to prevent filibustering. After very long and heated debate, the House took a recess until to-morrow morning, when to-day's session will be resumed.

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1875.

The Public Debt.

The following is a synopsis of the public debt statement for the month ending January 31:

Six per cent bonds	$1,157,585,100
Five per cent. bonds	962,025,200
Total coin bonds	$1,719,110,300
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	11,343,260
Legal tenders	382,072,147
Certificates of deposit	45,405,000
Fractional currency	43,037,674
Coin certificates	24,655,300
Total without interest	$ 497,169,522
Total debt	$2,242,301,082
Total interest	$ 26,908,225

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	$ 69,465,681
Currency	10,343,695
Special deposits held for redemption of certificates of deposit	45,405,000
Total in Treasury	$ 125,213,135
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,117,088,177
Increase during January	1,297,870

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES, INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	223,117
Interest paid by United States	26,351,107
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails	5,662,167
Balance of interest paid by the United States	20,661,936

Address of Colored Men—A Warning to Congress.

A number of representative colored men, now in Washington from several of the Southern States, including Representative Rapier, of Alabama; R. B. Elliott and A. M. Gibbs, of Arkansas, and George W. Price, of North Carolina, together with Frederick Douglass, George Downing, Profs Langston and Sampson, and Doctors Boyle and Smith, of this city, held a private meeting recently, and have just now published their deliberations. They conclude their address as follows:

Considering that every Democratic victory, whether won in a Northern State or upon the floor of Congress, tends directly to increase the audacity and lawlessness of the enemies of Constitutional freedom and union as now established; and further, considering that next to the malign influence of a Democratic victory is the fact that the assertion of the rights by our friends; considering, moreover, that any action or non-action on the part of the Federal Government, manifesting their apparent apathy, and indifference to the condition of the loyal people of the South, is promptly construed by these disloyal enemies into license and impunity to renewed and redoubled violence, we shudder at the awful condition of affairs which may reasonably be expected to follow in that section of our country, if, in view of the circumstances now existing in the United States, Congress should, after all, adjourn without enacting laws providing for the enforcement of appropriate laws for the better protection of persons, property and political rights in that section. Considering that we belong to that class of citizens who will suffer by the non-action of Congress, we earnestly appeal for relief. If affairs are permitted to proceed as now, it requires no unusual foresight to see that the colored citizens of the South will either be driven into neutrality, or, for self-protection, forced to act with their old oppressors in the Democratic party, and the latter is more probable than the former, as a peaceful organization for the purpose of neutrality would naturally excite suspicion, surveillance and violence. There is still one other alternative to which we are exposed, one which is truly fearful to contemplate. Human nature is the same every where. There are many varieties of man, but only one human nature, and it is possible that, stung to madness and desperation by contrived and increasing outrages, and seeing no means of escape, a spirit of retaliation and revenge may be aroused which will fill the South with scenes of rapine, blood and fire. To avoid this catastrophe we earnestly appeal to Congress for the action already mentioned. We invite the sympathy and support to this appeal of all lovers of liberty and order throughout the country.

(Signed) FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
JOHN M. LANGSTON,
A. M. GIBBS, Ark.,
PHILIP JOSEPH, Ala.,
GEORGE W. PRICE, N. C.,
Committee.

J. A. EMERSON, Ark., Secretary.

The Transportation Question.

At a caucus meeting of the Republican members of the Senate to-day, the following principle and resolution on the transportation question were adopted, and will be offered in the Senate to-morrow:

WHEREAS, The power to regulate the commerce among the several States, conferred upon Congress by the Constitution, includes the power to aid and facilitate commerce by the employment of such means as may be appropriate and plainly adapted to the end, and Congress must, therefore, in its discretion, provide for the improvement or creation of such channels or highways of commerce as will in its judgment afford the cheapest and best facilities for an interchange of commodities between the different States of the Union; and,

WHEREAS, It is believed that a thorough and systematic improvement of the Mississippi river, including an adequate channel at its mouth, the connection of the Mississippi river with the lakes by ship canals, the Fox and Wisconsin improvement and the Hennepin canal, the speedy completion of the improvements between Lakes Superior and Huron and Lakes Huron and Erie, the thorough and systematic improvement of the Ohio and Kanawha and one of the Tennessee rivers are works of great national importance and of immediate pressing necessity, which, when completed, will materially reduce the cost of transportation, and thereby diminish the burdens now borne by the industrial interest of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That in addition to the usual and necessary appropriations made in the rivers and harbor bill for works already under the charge of the Government, including the Missouri river, the Committee on Commerce be instructed to insert in the bill such sums as in their judgment—having due regard to recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and of the Commission appointed to report upon the mouth of the Mississippi river—can be judiciously and economically expended during the next fiscal year upon the improvements above indicated, looking to their speedy completion and the wants of our rapidly increasing internal commerce.

Ohio River Improvement.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day considered the proposition recommended by the State Commissioners and Col. Merrill, United States engineer, for improving the navigation of the Ohio river by a system of adjustable chutes and dams. They want $632,000 for the construction of one of these chutes at some point to be selected between Louisville and Pittsburgh, and Representative Negley, a member of the committee, advocated the inserting of an item of $100,000 in the River and Harbor Appropriations bill to commence the work. Other members objected, however, for reasons that to improve the river by this plan between Pittsburgh and Wheeling would alone cost over six million dollars, and that as the Ohio is sometimes frozen, these structures might be carried away in the breaking up of the ice. The committee fully agreed that the experiment should first be tried on a smaller scale, and it was suggested that Congress might properly appropriate $50,000 for an experimental chute on the Monongahela river, provided the Monongahela Navigation Company will give an equal amount for its construction. Without further consideration of the subject, the committee adjourned.

Bonds Called In.

The bonds called in are embraced within the numbers given below:

Coupon bonds—$50, numbers 4062 to 8350; $100, numbers 16501 to 23100; $500, numbers 7001 to 11100; $1,000, numbers 20001 to 33700.

Registered bonds—$50, numbers 1821 to 2000; $100, numbers 14157 to 15550; $500, numbers 8071 to 8650; $1,000, numbers 33537 to 35700; $5,000, numbers 10261 to 11600; $10,000, numbers 13201 to 155000.

Recruits for the South.

Five hundred and seventy-nine recruits have been ordered for regiments stationed at New Orleans, Atlanta and Columbia.

HARRISBURG.

A Large Number of Bills Introduced in Both Houses—Almost a Row—Mr. Wolfe, of Union, Resists the Sergeant-at-Arms—Turmoil.

Special to Pittsburgh Gazette.
HARRISBURG, February 1, 1875.

SENATE.

The following bills were put on first reading:

An act to provide for the payment of costs in cases in which the venue has been changed by special acts of Assembly, without making provision therefor.

Supplementary act to prohibit foreign corporations doing business in Pennsylvania without having known places of business and authorized agents, approved April 22d, A. D. 1874.

An act to punish persons for carrying concealed weapons.

An act to further provide for the duty training of teachers for the common schools of the State was read the second time and ordered to be transcribed for the third reading.

Supplementary act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and fish, as further amended and passed second reading.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution referring to a special committee the act relative to Magistrates' Court in Philadelphia.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

A petition was presented from citizens of Westmoreland county praying for the repeal of the act taxing bituminous coal. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. HAYS, of Allegheny—An act fixing the number, duties, and compensation of officers and employes of the Senate and House. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

An act enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace of Butler county. Referred to the Committee on Local Judiciary.

An act authorizing the settlement of certain claims for advertising the new Constitution. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A supplementary act to provide for the destruction and to prevent the spread of Canada thistles, approved March, 1862, requiring five days' notice before bringing suit. Referred to the Agricultural Committee.

An act to determine the residence of land owners through whose residence the dividing line of a borough and township passes. Referred to the Local Judiciary Committee.

An act amending the fifteenth section of the act of January 30th, 1874, regulating elections. Referred to Election Committee.

Mr. FAUSOLD—An act extending the right of appeal to the Court for Trial by Jury in cases of any public officers. Referred to the general Judiciary Committee.

An act requiring the unexpended balances in the State Treasury to be applied monthly to the payment of the State debt. Referred to the Committees on Ways and Means.

Mr. MITCHELL—Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, for the election of the President and Vice President. Referred to the Committee on Constitutional Reform.

Supplementary act concerning divorces, approved 13th March, 1815. Referred to the Committee on General Judiciary.

An act authorizing an additional Judge of the several Courts in the Nineteenth Judicial District. Referred to the Local Judiciary Committee.

The Clerk of the Senate announced that the Senate had jointly concurred in the following bills.

An act to declare the Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America to be the legal successors of the Trustees of the Presbyterian House.

Authorizing the transferring of property, &c.

Supplementary act relating to married women owning loans of stock.

An act to consolidate, revise and amend the penal laws of the Commonwealth defining the offense of kidnapping, and adixing additional penalties thereto.

An act relative to the establishment and jurisdiction of magistrates courts in Philadelphia.

On motion of Mr FAUSOLD of Philadelphia, the House non-concurred and requested that a special joint conference committee of six

A Row.

A point of order was raised in the taking up of the petition of citizens of Lancaster contesting the election of Mr. Reinoehl, Republican, on account of his serving as District Attorney, and being ineligible. After an angry party discussion, the chair was sustained.

Mr. WOLFE, of Union, continuing his remarks out of order, and refusing to take his seat when required to do so, the sergeant-at-arms was ordered to seat him, and for a time a riot was threatened upon the floor of the House as Mr. Wolfe refused to submit to arrest. Amid the general turmoil the House adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1875.

Reasons for Business.

The Turner Brothers officially informed the Stock Exchange to-day that they had resumed active business.

Mutilated National Bank Notes.

Inquiry is making to ascertain from whence came a package of genuine but mutilated National Bank notes found in a rag warehouse in this city. These mutilated bills are all of the State of New York, but of what National Bank is not yet known. The five dollar bills are manufactured by the Continental Bank Note Company, and the ones and twos have the name of the American Bank Note Company at the bottom of each bill. The name of the cashier is James Frost, and the President's name is Jas. Spraker.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—Nebraska again appeals for aid to prevent starvation in that State.

—Miss Maggie VanCott has begun a series of revival meetings in Chicago.

—William Strudale Bennett, the English composer and painter, is dead.

—The Committee on Ways and Means will resume the Pacific Mail investigation to-morrow. Irwin and Schumaker will be recalled.

—The Congressional investigation at New Orleans was continued yesterday, when the stories of intimidation, murder, etc., were repeated.

—The Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the case of the Crescent City Gas Light Co. versus the New Orleans Gas Light Co., has decided in favor of the plaintiff, involving the exclusive right to vend gas in New Orleans for fifty years. The decision created a sensation. The case will doubtless be appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States.

☞ For Latest Telegrams see Fourth Page.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Penciilings of Passing Events.

····A new lodge of I. O. O. F. is to be organized in the Ninth ward.

····A raid is to be made on the South Side Keno banks, at an early day.

····The number of contestants for Aldermanic honors on the South Side is diminishing.

····There are eighteen candidates for Alderman in the First ward, Allegheny, —with four precincts to hear from.

····The Allegheny Poor Board now hold mortgages to the amount of $88,634.58 on old Poor Farm lots which were sold by the Board.

····Alderman McHenry, of Allegheny, yesterday held George Leavenworth to bail in the of $2,000 for Court on a charge of keeping a gambling house.

····The rope for the execution of Ortwein was taken to the Court House yesterday. It was tested by one of the tipstaves of the Criminal Court, and proved to be very strong.

····The sum of $243.71 has been paid over to the family of Michael Neville, the juror who fell on the ice on Wylie avenue last week, mention of which has already been made in our columns.

····A revival is in progress in the Methodist Church in Allentown, Rev. Mr. Shaffer, pastor, which is growing very interesting. Thirteen accessions to the church was the result of last week's labor.

····The first case of cruelty to animals that has been tried in the Criminal Court for some years, came up for a hearing yesterday. James Telford was brought before the Court on a charge of abusing a "porker" to such an extent, by setting two dogs upon it, that it died the following day. After the charge by Judge Collier the jury retired and soon returned with a verdict of guilty.

····In the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday an action was begun against W. B. Ross, Esq., by Adam Hoerr to recover damages for alleged false arrest. A capias was issued and bail fixed in the sum of $500.

····The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening, but transacted no business, as the bids for the printing of the annual reports were not all in proper shape. They adjourned to meet again on to-morrow evening.

····The contest for Aldermanic honors in the Thirty-first ward is between D. H. Montgomery and John Shook. Messrs. Hermen Heury, W. W. Nesbit, S. W. Hare and Jacob Schwarm are down on the slate for Council from the same ward.

····In the will of Captain Louis Hagar, which was probated a few days ago, the decedent bequeaths $300 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, of Troy Hill, and $100 to Hays Post G. A. R., to purchase a new flag. The estate is valued at a little over $30,000.

····Last evening, about eight o'clock, a country sled was driven against the buggy of Mr. James Wilson, which was standing on North avenue, Allegheny. The buggy was upset and the horse was knocked down. The buggy was somewhat damaged.

····At an early hour yesterday morning Lieut. Campbell and Officer Bailie discovered the door of Wm. Rowbottom's plumbing shop open. Burglars were at once suspected, but on making a close examination, it was found that nothing had been disturbed.

····At an early hour yesterday morning, a horse with part of a sleigh attached, dashed across the Union bridge to Allegheny. About ten minutes after, a horse with part of a buggy followed across the same bridge. The owner of the horses, belonging to Andrew Jackman, was caught at Wood's Run.

····A fight took place in Weaver's saloon on the South Side, on Saturday night, which resulted in the destruction of a considerable amount of furniture. "Patsy" Duffy was fined $25 and costs for being one of the principals in the affair, at a hearing before Deputy Mayor Heisel on Sunday morning.

····An injunction was granted by the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday in the case of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb vs. the Edgewood Railroad Company. The understanding among the parties, however, is that the matter will remain in *statu quo* until the Supreme Court acts upon it.

····At a meeting of the Corn and Grain Exchange yesterday, Mr. A. M. Marshall was appointed to confer with the Board of Managers of the Chamber of Commerce relative to the consolidation of the two organizations. John Wanamaker & Co., of Philadelphia, have presented the Chamber with an elegant clock five feet high, with rosewood case, and dial two feet in diameter.

····An action has been begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, by B. J. Bradley against the city of Pittsburgh to recover a balance of $3,164.54, alleged to be due for the construction of the Penn avenue bridge, over Lytle's run, which was finished September 1st, 1873. The contract price was $4,950, but the cost was subsequently increased $2,076.46. The petition sets forth that the city failed to file liens against the property benefited at the proper time, and as a consequence the contractor could not obtain his money.

PERSONAL.

***Mr. J. F. Slagle is the presiding genius of the Board of Health.

***District Attorney Montooth has prepared an Act of Assembly abolishing straw bail.

***W. H. McKelvey, Esq., was elected last night, from the Third ward School Board, to represent that ward in the Central Board of Education.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Charlotte Thompson commenced her engagement last evening in the dual character of *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine* in "East Lynne." As is well known she is one of the most delightful and charming actresses on the stage, and in "East Lynne" particularly she appears to great advantage, as it affords her ample opportunity to display her ability in a role that calls for a manifestation of the deepest emotion. In the complete patronage of her acting, so apparently devoid of stage trickery and artificial restraint from impossible devices and anything overwrought, lies her chief charm.

The character of *Sir Francis Levison*, a dexterously plotting villain, was personated by Mr. Morrison. Everything he essays is well done, and he acquitted himself admirably last night. His sarcastic farewell to *Barney* was warmly applauded. Mrs. Baker as *Miss Corney* had a part that sat well upon her, and in the action of the piece she assumed herself and made the character a very enjoyable one. The quiet, dignified *Archibald Carlisle* of Mr. Price was very good and would have been better but for several slips of the tongue, causing the utterance of plain, blunt truths to sound like sarcasm. To-night "East Lynne" will be repeated.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax To-night.

The lecture of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, on President Lincoln, is pronounced by the Western press as an especially fine piece of literary composition, as well as the best and truest tribute that has yet been paid to memory of one whose name stands among the brightest in America's history. Mr. Colfax had opportunities for knowing President Lincoln intimately, and there are few men in the country who are able to give such an insight into the character of the great statesman and President. The story of the man who, amid the darkest hours of our national sorrow, was the one in whom our national destiny was centered, and who performed his duty as few mortals have ever done, must be very interesting to the American mind, and touching to the patriotic heart. Mr. Colfax to-night will give us some glimpses of the history of these dark days—such as we may never have before. Mr. Colfax has the reputation of being one of the very best of platform orators, and his lecture will thus be interesting both on account of its matter and of the oratory displayed.

Church Concert.

The vocal and instrumental concert to-night at the German Evangelical church, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street, will be an entertainment well worth attending. The programme is an excellent one, and numbers what some of the finest singers and musicians in our city will participate in it. Among them are Madame Lobeyde, Prof. Gruenther, Miss Teresa Hegner, Mr. Zitterbart, Mr. Wilhelm Prof. Weise and others. The price of admission has been fixed at a moderate sum, and tickets can be bought either from the members of the church or from H. Rieber & Bro., Wood street, or at John Keyser's, 166 Smithfield street.

De Murska.

The audience assembled last night in Library Hall to hear Mlle De Murska and her talented company in concert singing was not as large as the merits of the performance deserved. The programme was a very choice one and the manner in which it was rendered was highly gratifying to all present.

This afternoon a matinee will be given, commencing at half past two o'clock. This entertainment is for the purpose of affording the residents of the suburbs, who cannot come into the city in the evening, a great inconvenience, an opportunity to hear Mlle De Murska. The programme will be altogether different from the one presented last night.

Masonic Hall.

The wonderful feats of Queen Pepiti, and particularly her expose of the Katie King materialization humbug, are the astonishment of all who see them. She will remain during all of this week.

Bowling Hall.

The Franklin House bowling hall on Fifth avenue, near Wood street, is the popular resort of those of sedentary habits who feel the necessity of muscular exercise.

A Coke Fire.

Did you ever try to burn coke—that made by the gas works—in an open grate? If not, when you do try it once and less than superior it is to a coal fire. It is very much cleaner, makes no smoke or soot or dust, as a coal fire does, and yet emits a heat twice as great as a coal fire. The proper way to burn it is by using the blower (a piece of sheet iron made by any tinner for a few cents,) for three or four minutes and you will have such a fire that will make you sit as far away from the fire as the walls will admit. And yet the price is much less than coal—the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Companies are now selling it at four cents per bushel in their yards, and delivering it for seven cents. While coke costs you nine or ten cents. Where cheapness as well as cleanliness and comfort is much superior to coal. T. F.

The Monster Concert.

Gilmore has given Boston the great musical jubilee of the century, and on the 27th of this month he will give Louisville the grandest concert ever attempted in the West. He and his hundred performers are engaged for the last gift concert of the Library, which takes place on that day. This will be a fitting finale to the series of brilliant successes which have characterized the Library Drawings. Like everything else which emanates from this source, the closing concert will be the greatest of its kind ever given in a city of this size. The concert is for the benefit of the ticket-holders, and admission can only be had by showing a ticket or a part thereof at the door.

European Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

A dispatch received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 103 Smithfield street, announces the arrival of the steamer Oder, at New York; Klopstock, at New York; Baltic, at New York; Aragon, at New York; Ville de Paris, at New York; Pommerania, at Plymouth; Celtic, at Queenstown.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER
LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.
R. P. WALLACE & CO.,
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Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted a transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE MIDdle aged lady to take full charge of house work in small family. Best of references required. Address with real name, S. P., GAZETTE office. fe2:n76

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WILLING to work, desires to engage with an intelligent practical farmer for the coming season. Good references. Address J. W., PORTER, No. 273 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny, Pa. fe1

WANTED—MOULD MAKER—ONE wagon furniture Glass House. Moulds in all their parts. Address C. H. JENKINS, Superintendent Suffolk Glass Co., 84 Washington street, Boston. fe1:n69

WANTED—INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY BANK STOCK in exchange for spl

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GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 88⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾.

THE public debt statement for January is understood to represent an increase of a million and a half in the debt.

THE "Virginius" difficulty is reported settled, but on a basis so low that we hesitate to credit the report as telegraphed.

TILTON was admitted to the stand yesterday, confidential communications to be excluded from his testimony. He will doubtless swear it strong.

THE Republicans in the House yesterday got a motion for a change of rules to prevent dilatory motions acted on, and it will come in from the Committee on Rules to-day. If favorably acted on, as we anticipate it will be, it will put an end to dilatory motions, and thus checkmate the operations of the Democracy.

THE Minnesota Legislature, very properly, we think, calls upon Hon. William King, either to appear before the Pacific Mail Investigating Committee and testify or to resign the place in Congress to which he has been elected. We hope this action will be enforced. If any Republican had improper association with that disgraceful business, our desire is that he should be exposed.

THE interest in the Free Pipe bill steadily increases. We notice that the Philadelphia papers virulently oppose it. Much of their opposition, we are persuaded, arises from misapprehension as to the facts. An article that appears in our local column this morning, states the case, as regards the influence of the pipe bill on the export trade of Philadelphia very fully. It is worth a close and careful reading.

THE sending of copperhead snakes through the mails is the latest form of public spirited enterprise. We would like to know what State they emanated from, as this might suggest the political character of the sender. In a sense more obvious than are many other things, we have had copperhead snakes on their way through the mails these several years. Their extensive diffusion, though the country, has not wrought any particular good. To change from the hypothetical to the real article is misery indeed.

THE Democracy have illustrated their pliability of conscience by adopting, as their Presidential creed, hard money doctrines, which are to be put forth in their platform at the East. In the West and South, they propose to make inflation speeches, thus deluding the people, so far as they may, into the belief that they advocate views popular there. This peculiar programme is based upon the idea that at the South the lack of intelligence among the people will answer their purpose. We are curious to know just how much enthusiasm the followers of Pendleton will bring to the support of this Belmont theory. At all events, we have no difficulty in prophecying the failure of a canvass, born in hypocrisy.

THE Democratic press is earnestly engaged just now, in manufacturing sentiment against the evidence brought before the committee at New Orleans, in reference to Louisiana affairs. The Republican press, on the contrary, are quiet, leaving the committee to develop its evidence, and mature its report before undertaking to criticise. The committee bears to the subject under investigation the relation of a Court, and should be left to its own course. Even the sub-committee, partial and unfair as it was known in advance to be, was left to its own methods by the Republican press. If, however, the Democracy are disposed to the unfair methods they indicate, it will be perfectly easy to meet them. The evidence submitted is evidently a fair reflex of the facts. For example, Lieutenant Merrill and Colonel Morrow, both army officers, but one a Republican and the other a Democrat, were examined as to Shreveport affairs, and equally full abstracts of their testimony published. So of other points,—the committee takes the evidence on both sides. More than this, they have present Robert Marr, undoubtedly a Conservative of the strongest type, and a leader on the White League side, who cross-examines all the witnesses. Thus the utmost fairness is being shown, and the facts bid fair to properly represent the existing order of things.

THE CHANGE IN OFFICIALS.

Yesterday the officials of the City Government, elected in February of last year, assumed charge of their respective offices. No disturbance or difficulty was apprehended, except in the case of the Mayor, but even in his department there was no trouble experienced. At the office in Municipal Hall, and the lock-up, his authority was promptly and cheerfully recognized. He attended the hearing, and in all particulars performed the duties pertaining to his office. Thus he may be accepted as fully in charge.

We have not had a change in the office of Mayor these several years, in which there was more opportunity for improvement, than exists just now. The police force has been badly demoralized, and, until very recently, burglary and robbery have been rampant. Yet we strongly incline to the opinion that the demoralization referred to grew out of the lack of suitable direction rather than from unsuitable material in the force. There were many good men on the old force, and we are glad to learn these are likely to be retained,—but there was not enough of vigor and positiveness in the head. This we have no doubt will be promptly rectified. The new Chief is not altogether inexperienced, having served in the same position before, and the Mayor is known to be a man of positive mind. But with the complaints that were so justly made, of late, and the spirit of reform that is expected of a new administration, we will look for a thorough and radical improvement in the efficiency of the new force.

We also take the liberty of suggesting that Mayor McCarthy signalize his administration by suppressing those places where the can-can and other immoral dances are exhibited, and such of the keno and other gambling houses as may be found. The immoral displays referred to, and the gambling dens that are known to exist, are a serious discredit to the city, and a source of temptation and ultimate ruin to young men. What is more, they exist in defiance of law. It is entirely within the scope of the Mayor's power to suppress these. The duties of the new administration will be greatly affected by the spirit and purpose it manifests at the beginning. Now is the time, then, to produce that impression on the public mind which will have the effect of putting at rest the efforts being made to unsettle the election and the administration. We have confidence that the new Mayor fully comprehends these facts, and that as soon as he gets the details of the office well in hand, he will so direct affairs as to realize every reasonable requirement.

BACKBONE NEEDED.

We have a few plain words to offer to Republican representatives in both branches of Congress, in reference to their action toward several important public questions, and their non-action toward others. In the general, there is a lack of firmness and vigor, that is noticed, and is extremely unpopular. Conspicuous, is a failure to firmly support the political features of President Grant's administration, as regards the treatment of Southern affairs, and as respects many features of general policy that is not at all acceptable to the masses of the Republican party. There are those in Congress who seem to have been totally unnerved by the election of last Fall, forgetting that the identical thing the people intended to rebuke was the dilly-dally policy which hitherto was born of carelessness. We have, in our Washington specials, intelligence that Judge Poland's committee will merely report the facts as to the revolutionary character of Garland's government in Arkansas, without recommendation. The sub-committee on Louisiana affairs, two of which were Republicans, gathered White League evidence, and reported in their interest. When the question of preventing a Democratic majority from impeding legislation was up, in the House, enough Republicans voted with the Democrats to prevent the outrage being stopped. In the Senate, the party trembles in the balance over the Kellogg Government. Thus it goes. A blight of indecision has fallen on enough Republicans to prevent positive action, on any questions of radical importance.

We wish to say to those thus acting that they are striking a blow at their party that will not fail to do it injury, and will not soon be forgotten. When the present Congress convened, it was admitted on all hands that something positive must be done in several directions: The finance issues must be settled,—this has been done. Southern State troubles must, if possible, be remedied, and something done that will tangibly operate to improve the suffering industries of the country. To our mind, and we reflect the sentiments of very many business men who are not identified in interest with the road,—that the endorsements of the interest on the bonds of the Texas & Pacific Railroad will contribute very greatly to the last result named. As regards Southern State troubles, a searching examination into their causes was proper, and then the most vigorous measures possible were necessary.

As to the general facts, we take it to be unimpeachably true that there is and has been an organized movement to overturn Republican governments in the interest of the Democracy, in order that they may control those States in the Presidential canvass. This accounts for the rancor displayed. In Arkansas the general understanding is, that by some means the Democrats obtained control over Baxter, and by an utterly illegal creation of a new Constitution, put Garland in power. By this means they obtained control of the Government, and are now in possession. If this general statement conforms with the facts as obtained by the Committee, it follows that power has been fraudulently obtained, and a State Government illegally revolutionized. If this be the case, something is necessary to rectify the existing condition of affairs, and this should be understood and recommended by the Committee.

We do not, however, mean to point out what is to be done, but to show Republicans in Congress with what spirit they are expected to act. The people desire them to first of all *be just*. There should be a candid, discriminating, and searching examination made into Southern troubles and the facts, in all their bearings fully ascertained. This done, and there will be little or no difficulty in determining what ought to be done. The sense of justice is generally sufficiently developed for men to know what they ought to do, with a basis of facts, upon which to rest their judgment. First ascertain what is just and right, and then do it. The Republican party only needs justice,—not favoritism. 2. Having determined the right, adhere to it manfully. This is extremely important. There is sure to be a wild clamor over anything that is not in the interest of Democracy, and this is very sure to affect those who have weak nerves. It is expected that Republicans shall not be frightened by the howls of the Democracy.

There should not be a spirit of malice toward the party by those who have been defeated for re-election. Whatever truth there be in the declaration that Republicans are responsible for their defeat, it is also true that their chance for regaining position is by firmly adhering to duty, in the face of defeat and disaster. The time is upon us when true Republicans are expected to stand by their party. In all matters pertaining to the South, the President has been firm and true, and deserves the confidence and aid of the majority in Congress. Is it not strange that there should be any question about a Republican Congress firmly supporting a Republican President?

PERSONAL.

COLONEL J. W. FORNEY has been the guest of John Bright, the Liberal, for several days.

THE Pope is not exactly an impecunious prisoner. His income for October was $1,500,000.

THE late Benjamin Abbott, of Boston, left $103,000 to Marblehead, Massachusetts, his native town.

GENERAL and Mrs. George B. McClelland will return to this country in March. They are now in Egypt.

MR. TRUMAN H. BARTLETT's sketch of the "Wounded Drummer Boy" has been placed in the House of Representatives at Washington.

A DISPATCH from Rome states that Garibaldi informed the King that he has not come to Rome with political intentions, but to forward the material welfare of his constituents.

IT is not true that the late Charles Sprague never rode behind a locomotive in his life. He never rode before one, on the cow-catcher, and that is where his biographers got mixed.

MR. LORNE, who married one of Queen Victoria's daughters, is obliged to address his mother-in-law as: "Your most respected Majesty and Queen." Go way with your Princesses!

MARIE CAROLINE ARCHAMBAULT, Countess du Chatel, has been condemned in Paris for the vulgar offence of shoplifting. She stole various fancy articles from the counters to use them as New Year gifts.

DR. KENEALLY, of Tichborne-claimant fame, thinks his disbarment very severe, and his friends announce that, unless he is reinstated on the bench, he will come to America to live. In mercy, reinstate him.

THE Davenport *Democrat* has to apologize to Matilda Fletcher for an error of one of its compositors. The editor wrote that she had invented a "cylindrical trunk," and the type put it up "cylindrical drunk."

THE statue of ex-Queen Isabella is to be replaced in the Central Park of Havana. This time it is to be in the style of "Chaste Susanna Coming out of the Bath"—a classic work of art in the Academy of St. Luke, at Rome.

MISS THACKERAY is writing a new story, entitled "Miss Angel," founded on the life of Angelica Kaufman, which has been secured by *Harper's Magazine*, and was commenced in the December number. It promises to be her most important work.

MR. WILLIAM WILLIARD, a Boston artist, who some ten years ago had sittings from the late Senator Sumner for a portrait, has completed one, which the Boston *Transcript* regards as the best representation on canvas of Mr. Sumner that its editor has yet seen.

IT is thought that the subscriptions for the Agassiz Museum at Harvard, will soon reach the desired amount of two hundred thousand dollars, thus making it possible to draw the fifty thousand dollars appropriated by Massachusetts. With this two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, new halls are to be built, new facilities for instruction are to be provided, and the classification and arrangement of the Museum is to be carried forward much further than it was at Agassiz's death. Eventually all the branches of natural history are to have their museums and lecture rooms on the square near Divinity Hall, where the Museum stands, and the Peabody Ethnological Museum is to be built in the same locality.

POUCET, the sculptor, died at Nice, suddenly. His young wife, stunned with grief, never wrote to her family, but brought the body to Paris. Quite unexpectedly she entered the house of her father, and all inquired immediately, "Your husband; where is he?" "Down at the door," she said, and they hurried down to help him out of a carriage, but found him in a hearse.

IT is related that Senator Isaac P. Christiancy, recently elected to the United States Senate from Michigan, was in boyhood a resident of the hamlet of Garoga, Fulton county, New York. His father was engaged in making sashe, which he peddled throughout the country, and thus gained a livelihood, while young Isaac drove a team for other parties and drew lumber into the Johnstown market. They pronounce the name Crestyoncy.

THE late Elector of Hesse-Cassel, by his last will and testament, has divided his personal property, amounting to $3,500,000, among his children. His eldest son, Morling, an officer in the Prussian service, receives no more than the portion allotted to each of his brothers and sisters. The testament repeats the Elector's protest against the annexation of Hesse-Cassel by Prussia, and expresses a hope for the restoration of that Principality by Austria.

ELEAZER PARMLA, a surgeon dentist, died in New York on the 13th of December, a millionaire in real and personal estate. His only heirs are a son, two daughters and the children of a deceased daughter, who was the first wife of Rossiter, the artist. The Rossiter orphans are minors over fourteen. The daughters have spent seven years at Vassar College, and one of them has developed an inheritance of the taste and perhaps the genius of her late father.

THE last news from China as regards the succession to the Imperial Crown of that realm, now vacant, comes to us by way of London. It is to the effect that a grandson of Prince Tun, the eldest uncle of the late Emperor, will probably be the fortunate person. Prince Tun was born in 1702—his three brothers are Prince Kung (late Regent), born in 1811; Prince Chun, in 1815, and Prinle Fu, in 1827. The brevity and paucity of the Chinese princes' names contrasts favorably with the endless and reiterative baptismal names of European scions of royalty.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A VIENNA dispatch says: The Pope has thanked the Emperor, Francis Joseph, for his considerate application of the Austrian ecclesiastical laws.

WE consume annually, according to Treasury statistics, two hundred and ninety million pounds of coffee, and only sixty million pounds of tea.

THE Society of German Patriots of 1848 and the New York Turners gave a reception last Sunday evening to Frederick Hecker, the German Patriot.

THE funeral of the late Mayor Havemeyer cost the city $4,966 50. Among the items of expense are engrossing resolutions, $350; five bands of music, $3,136; flowers and decorations, $625; music at the church $75.

A PROFESSEDLY religious paper, the *Echo de Rome*, was fined 1,000 francs a few days ago, and its printer imprisoned for three months, for an article grossly insulting King Victor Emmanuel. The paper has since been suppressed.

THERE is a man in the condemned cell in Paris who cannot be guillotined until the authorities ascertain his name. He was condemned by a name since found to be false, and there is no precedent for the execution of a man whose name is not known, so he must wait.

THE total number of species of birds included in the fauna of Norway is 250. Of these, 174 have been observed within the Polar Circle, and 160 of the 174 have ranged as far north as within the limits of Tromsoe Amt, while 150 species belong to the fauna of Finmark proper.

PARIS boasts of a standing army of something like 5,000,000 rats, and some one has computed that if the rodents were to array themselves ten abreast and march upon Berlin, the vanguard would enter the German capital while those in the rear were issuing from the gates of the French metropolis.

THE New York Loan and Indemnity Company is winding up its affairs, preparatory to retiring from business. It is reported that the loss to the stockholders will not fall short of thirty per cent. and the interest for two years, but the officers of the company state that they have cash on hand and cash assets abundantly sufficient to pay every depositor in full on presentation.

SAVAGE ISLAND, an isolated spot in the Pacific uplifted by the coral polyps, has a very limited fauna. A bat and a small rodent, intermediate between a mouse and a water-rat, are the only mammals yet found on the island. In addition, a few birds, some lizards and insects, and three species of land snails, comprise its list of animal inhabitants.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs from Madrid that he is persuaded by private information that a great effort is making to secure an armistice with the Carlists as a preliminary to definite peace. Alfonsist Generals insist on relief for Pampeluna as the first preliminary, and the maintenance of a *statu quo* until the submission of the Carlists, with or without the acquiescence of Don Carlos.

THE American Fire Insurance Company of New York has given notice of its withdrawal from the Board of Fire Underwriters. The President of another company, and a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters, says he is not surprised that the American Fire Insurance Company should go out of the Board, and felt certain that others would soon follow, leaving the Board merely a shadow of an institution.

CARD-LEAVING is more fashionable in Washington this season than ever before. One of the ladies of the Cabinet received three hundred last week, and but twelve persons entered her doors. Some of the belles keep their engraved token of acquaintance with the nobility in scrap-books as souvenirs. A bright Western miss, a few days ago, bought the cards of a Foreign Minister from an engraver to add to her collection.

INSIDE the hat of a cattle thief who was arrested in Detroit were found pasted the following maxims: "Remember that truth is a jewel; do not covet; respect each other; be content with what you have; live that men will take your character as an example." In consideration of the excellent principles governing the man's life, the judge kindly allowed him to retain the printed slip containing them during his year's sojourn in the penitentiary.

STATISTICAL tables show that there are in the whole world about 164 cities with 100,000,000 inhabitants; nine with over 1,000,000; twelve with from 1,000,000 down to 5,000,000; twenty with from 300,000 to 400,000; thirty-three with from 200,000 to 300,000, and ninety from 100,000 to 200,000. The aggregate of the population of these large cities comprises 50,000,000 inhabitants—that is to say, the twenty-eighth part of the entire population of the globe.

MR. JOHN FLOWERS writes to the New Orleans *Republican* from Fort Livingston of a recent capture of a whale. The fish belonged to the sulphur-bottom species, and was thirty-two feet long. It was killed by C. Perrain and his son, off Grand Terre, nearly abreast of E. Forstal's plantation. The captors first fired twelve bullets into the fish, and then finished it with an ax. The fish had floated in over a bar, a quarter of a mile from the island, and as the tide fell, was left a prisoner between the bar and the mainland. The fish made a vigorous resistance, floundering terribly in his rage and lashing the water to foam, but was finally overcome by its assailants.

THE amount of coinage executed during the six months ending December 31, 1874, at the mints in Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson has been in gold, $19,714,850; trade dollars, $2,546,100; subsidiary silver coins, $650,485; total, $22,911,435. During the same period the coiners have operated upon $46,579,817 of gold and silver bullion, at a loss of only $2,706 to the Government, and of which loss at least two-fifths will be recovered at the annual settlement from sweeps, filings, &c. At the annual settlement of mint accounts in June last the entire loss on $142,744,097 gold and silver bullion operated upon was only $7,525. The sweepings for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $13,111.88.

EDUCATIONAL.

IN Japan there are 13,716 schools and the scholars number 1,280,397.

NEBRASKA has 1,345 school houses valued at $1,300,000, an increase of 800 school houses $600,000 in value in two years. The number of pupils is 72,991, and of teachers, 2,200.

ASTOR LIBRARY contains 150,306 volumes, which are insured for $300,000. One hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred and seventy-nine books were consulted during the past year, and the original endowment of $400,000 has been increased to $774,336.55.

THE revenues of the two great English universities are enormous. They are among the largest land owners in the United kingdom, owning between them 319,618 acres scattered through England and Wales, the land being generally of an admirable description. Their revenue from titles is $270,225, and from stock and shares $306,690. The combined revenues in the year 1871 amounted to $3,722,025, of which a large portion goes to the head of houses, fellows, and exhibitioners. The chapels absorb twenty times as much as the libraries.

A REVOLUTIONARY SERMON.

Preached on the eve of the Battle of Brandywine, September 10, 1777, in the Presence of Washington and his Army, at Chadd's Ford.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

When quite a lad and a young man I often heard my good old father, James Cooper, who was in the battle of Brandywine, in the Revolutionary war, talk much about a sermon preached the evening before the fight at Chadd's Fort, September 10, 1777. My father was then twenty years old, and a Sergeant in Captain John Wilkins' company, the father of all the old stock of the Wilkinses, and the first Justice of the Peace appointed in Pittsburgh. I think to publish this sermon would be something new to the present generation.

Your old friend,
SAMUEL COOPER.

"THEY THAT TAKE THE SWORD SHALL PERISH BY THE SWORD."

SOLDIERS AND COUNTRYMEN:—We have met this evening perhaps for the last time. We have shared the toil of the march, the peril of the fight, the dismay of the retreat; alike we have endured toil and hunger, the contunely of the internal foe, the outrage of the foreign oppressor. We have sat night after night beside the same camp-fire, shared the same rough soldier's fare; we have together heard the roll of the reveille which called us to duty, or the beat of the long which gave the signal for the hardy sleep of the soldier, with the earth for his bed, and the knapsack for his pillow.

And now, soldiers and brethren, we have met in the peaceful valley, on the eve of battle, while the sunlight is dying away beyond yonder heights, the sunlight that to-morrow morn will glimmer on scenes of blood. We have met amid the whitening tents of our encampment; in times of terror and gloom have we gathered together. God grant it may not be for the last time. It is a solemn time. Brethren, doss not the awful voice of nature seem to echo the sympathies of this hour? The flag of our country droops heavily from yonder staff—the breeze has died away along the plain of Chadd's Ford—the plain that spreads before us glistening in sunlight—the heights of the Brandywine arise gloomy and grand beyond the waters of yonder stream, and all nature holds a pause of solemn silence, on the eve of the bloodshed and strife of the morrow.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

And have they not taken the sword? Let the desolated plain, the blood-sodden valley, the burned farmhouse, the sacked village, and the ravaged town answer—let the whitening bones of the butchered farmer, strewn along the fields of his homestead answer—let the starving mother, with the babe clinging to her withered breast, that can afford no sustenance, let her answer, with the death-rattle mingling with the murmuring tones that mark the last struggle for life—let the dying mother and her babe answer! It was but a day past, and our land slept in the light of peace. War was not here—wrong was not here. Fraud, and woe, and misery, and want, dwelt not among us. From the eternal solitude of the primeval woods, arose the blue smoke of the settler's cabin, and golden fields of corn peered forth from amid the waste of the wilderness, and the glad music of human voices awoke the silence of the forest. Now? God of mercy, behold the change! Under the shadow of a peace-under the sanctity of the name of God, invoking the Redeemer to their aid, do these foreign hirelings slay our people! They throng our towns, they darken our plains, and now they encompass our posts on the lonely plain of Chadd's Ford.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

Brethren, think me not unworthy of belief when I tell you that the doom of the Britisher is near! Think me not vain when I tell you that beyond that cloud that now enshrouds us, I see gathering, thick and fast, the darker cloud, and the blacker storm, of Divine Retribution! They may conquer us to-morrow! Blight and wrong may prevail, and we may be driven from this field—but the hour of God's own vengeance will come!

Aye, if in the vast solitudes of eternal space—if in the heart of the boundless universe, there throbs the being of an awful God, quick to avenge, and sure to punish guilt, then will the man Cornwallis, the wicked called King, feel in his brain and in his heart, the vengeance of the Eternal Jehovah! A blight will be upon his life—a withered brain, an accursed intellect—a blight will be upon his children, and on his people. Great God! how dread the punishment!

Soldiers—I look around among your familiar faces with a strange interest! To-morrow morning we will all go forth to battle—for need I tell you that your unworthy minister will go with you, invoking God's aid in the fight? We will march forth to battle. Need I exhort you to fight the good fight—to fight for your homesteads, for your wives, and your children?

You will go forth to battle to-morrow with light hearts and determined spirits, though the solemn duty—the duty of avenging the dead—may rest heavy on your souls. And in the hour of battle, when all around is darkness, lit by the lurid cannon-glare and the piercing musket-flash, when the wounded strew the ground, and the dead litter your path, then remember, soldiers, that God is with you. The Eternal God fights for you—he rides on the battle cloud, and sweeps onward with the march of the hurricane's course. The Awful and the Infinite fights for you, and you will triumph.

"They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

You have taken the sword, but not in the spirit of wrong and ravage. You have taken the sword for your homes, for your wives, for your little ones.

You have taken the sword for truth, for justice and right; and to you the promise is, be of good cheer, for your foes have taken the sword, in defiance of all that man holds dear—in blasphemy of God; they shall perish by the sword.

And now, brethren and soldiers, I bid you all farewell. Many of us may fall in the fight of to-morrow—God rest the souls of the fallen—many of us may live to tell the story of the fight to-morrow, and in the memory of all, will ever rest and linger the quiet scene of this autumnal night. Solemn twilight advances over the valley; the woods on the opposite heights fling their long shadows over the green of the meadow; around us are the tents of the continental host, the half suppressed bustle of the camp, the hurried tramp of soldiers to and fro; now the confusion, and now the stillness which gives the eye of battle. When we meet again, may the long shadows of twilight be flung over a peaceful land.

God in heaven grant it.

SERVANT GIRLS.

A Word in Self Defence.

"Biddie," in a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, has this to say in defence of the servant girl:—"I acknowledge we girls are not as good as we should be, but may be we fill our position as well as our mistresses do theirs. Now you seldom hear proprietors of hotels, restaurants, or factories complain about us. We generally do our work satisfactorily. It is only among housekeepers that finding fault with us is a fashionable and never-failing topic of conversation. And why? Because our mistresses neither know what we should do, nor how to do it. If our mistresses only knew how their work should be done they would soon find enough of us able and willing to do it, but when we find, after doing two days' work in one, and hardly eating enough to keep body and soul together, that we are charged with laziness and wastefulness, is it strange that we should get discouraged and a little mite careless? We must keep the furnace and range fires just at the right heat; must never put on too much coal, and must never let them burn too low; must have the hot cakes and the beefsteak ready at the right moment; must watch for the milkman; must hunt up the baker, clean the kitchen, wash the dishes, attend to the bell; tell the lady of the house that fourteen book-peddlers, nine venders of shoe-strings, and eleven persons soliciting alms for all objects, from the erecting a monument to Witherspoon to sending a basket of toys to the Fiji Islanders. If we attend to all these things, and everything comes out at the right moment in the right way, we may not be scolded more than three times in the forenoon and twice in the afternoon, but if the milkman is late, if the baker is detained by the snow or ice, we will catch it, and may get our discharge; or if we are not able to prepare a first-rate meal from the poorest supplies, and if the three pounds of butter is all gone on Thursday night, instead of lasting a family of six until Saturday, why we must have given it to some of our poor relations, and the two loaves of bread, which did not do more than four meals when we had company, must have gone to the cook's friends, of course. I think, instead of the unpardonable sin, we are the scapegoats, who have to bear all the sins of the household, and a bad name to boot."

Wagging Another Bone.

A New Hampshire school teacher lately was questioning one of his classes upon the anatomy of the human body, and, standing upon one foot, and swinging the other foot and limb, he inquired how many bones he was moving. Several incorrect answers were given at first, but after it had been answered correctly, the question was asked if any of the scholars thought differently. A little fellow, not yet in his teens, raised his hand immediately, signifying that he disagreed with his schoolmates, and the teacher, repeating the question, "How many bones was I moving?" was astonished to hear the little chap increase the proper number by one, in the same breath giving as his reason, "You were moving your jawbone, too."

DUEL IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Quarrel Growing Out of the Rebellion—One of the Principals Wounded in the Arm, Attempts to Commit Suicide.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 20.)

Shortly after daylight, yesterday morning, a duel was fought on the beach, near Black Point, between Paul Zecchi, of Oakland, originally a Southern man, and a Northern man named Ives, who is temporarily sojourning here. The duel resulted from an incident of the rebellion. Zecchi was an officer in the Confederate service, and Ives had a brother serving in the ranks of the Union army under Sherman. This brother had volunteered to do duty as a Federal spy, and while thus engaged was captured by the Confederates. He was tried by a drum-head court-martial, sentenced to death, and hanged on the morning after his arrest. Zecchi was the officer who captured him, and he also played a prominent part in the execution of the youthful spy. The surviving brother cherished a bitter hatred against Zecchi, and upon accidentally meeting him in a ball room in this city, accused him of the murder of his brother. He called him an assassin, murderer, and by other opprobrious terms. Zecchi retaliated by calling him an infamous carpet-bagger. Friends interfered and prevented them from coming to blows. They met again on the Oakland ferry-boat a few days ago and quarreled. Ives then sent a challenge to Zecchi, which was accepted. Colt's revolvers were selected as the weapons, John Burridge officiated as Zecchi's second and a gentleman named Williams acted in the same capacity for Ives. Ten paces were measured off, the weapons examined and Zecchi and Ives took up their respective positions. A third gentleman in the party was to give the command to fire, and he accordingly stationed himself where both Ives and Zecchi could see and hear him. Zecchi received the bullet in the fleshy part of his left arm, immediately below the shoulder. But he gave no sign that he was hurt. Ives dropped his arm after firing. Zecchi slowly raised his revolver while its muzzle pointed upward, when he discharged its contents into the air. To the surprise of those present, Zecchi demanded a second fire. The revolvers were reloaded, but Ives declined to fire again, and Zecchi's second endeavored to dissuade his principal from proceeding any further, entreating him to retire from the field so that his wound could be dressed. Zecchi insisted upon another shot, and, finding entreaty useless, placed the muzzle of his revolver against his own breast, over the region of his heart, and pulled the trigger. The cap fortunately missed fire, and just as he had recocked his weapon his second disarmed him and prevented him from committing suicide. The two parties thereupon returned to their carriages, and were driven back to town. No arrests have been made.

AN ENGINE OF TORTURE.

A Postoffice Clerk's Tribulations.

The Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* has the following: The St. George Hotel has a portable steam engine out on Locust street to heat water with while their regular boiler is being repaired. There is not much in the thing, but the general delivery clerk of the postoffice was next to a raving maniac yesterday, caused by the course of curiosity that manifested itself about that engine. Early in the morning the first comer after the mail asked him casually the reason of the engine over the way.

"It's put there to heat water for the establishment while their regular boilers are being repaired," answered the affable clerk.

The next comer was a young woman on her way to work, looking for a letter from her sweetheart. She didn't get one, and asked the clerk, in place of it, why the engine was stationed across the way.

"It's put there to heat water for the establishment while the regular boilers are being repaired," he answered, smiling.

The maiden made way for an old maid, who was looking for a letter about a sick poodle, and she asked earnestly, after getting it, the reason why the engine was stationed across the way.

A sickly smile of politeness crept over the clerk's face as he answered: "It's put there to heat the water for the establishment while the regular boilers are being repaired."

The moving crowd now began to pour in thick, and with each letter the clerk delivered a history of reasons why the boiler was placed over the way. At last, in agony and despair, he stepped back and wrote this notice and pasted it beside the delivery window:

NOTICE.

In answer to numerous questions I will state that the engine across the way is there because the flues in their other engine are burned out. After they are repaired the portable engine will be removed.

Very respectfully,
CLERK GENERAL DELIVERY,
Postoffice.

The next man who came in was a German, who was near-sighted, and he did not see the engine. He saw the notice, however, and read it through. Then the clerk came affably forward at his knock. "What for dis notice about a engine?" asked the German. Then a concise history of the transaction was given, and the German walked out, looking insulted and serious, and the clerk took down the notice.

THE LADY'S GIFT.

"O, give me something, Lady!
For I have given my heart—
A trifle to replace it,
When we are far apart."
She drew from out her bosom
A rose-bud wet with dew,
And gave it to him, saying,
"Here's something, Sir, for you."
"I take it and will keep it,
For never lady wore
A flower so pure and perfect—
But you must give me more."

"I have no more to give, Sir,
A simple maid like me,
Who has not fortune,
What should she have?" said she,
"But you have gold," he answered:
"No lady in the land
So rich a dower,"—"What is it?"
"The ring on your hand?"
She slipped from off her finger
The little ring she wore.
"I take it and will wear it,—
But you must give me more."

"What more have I to give you?"
Why give you any thing?
You had my rose bud, Sir,
And now you have my ring."
"You have forgotten one thing,"
"I do not understand."
"The flow'r with the rose-bud,
And with the ring the hand!"
She gave her hand; he took it,
And kissed it o'er and o'er;
"I give my vow to you, love;
I cannot give you more!"
—*R. H. Stoddard.*

England and the South African Colonies.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The 'Imperial' spirit is rising high enough in the South African colonies to satisfy even the ambitious imagination of the editor of the *Spectator*. Sir Henry Barkly, the Governor of the Cape Colony, has lately given expression to some views which are rather startling. The annexation of Griqualand East has been assumed by some of the mercantile interests of the colony to be the first step in a policy of advance. The Chamber of Commerce of Port Elizabeth has even 'sounded the Governor on this point, Sir H. Barkly replied very frankly that the home government still desires the incorporation of Griqualand West with the Cape, as 'a precursor of a federal union of all the South African States.' Sir Henry added 'that he could see that the formation of one vast South African dominion, from Cape Point to the Zambesi river, was possible. The agitation in the diamond fields, where much distress prevails among the diggers, and where discontent with the existing institutions is growing, will contribute to make the reconstruction of colonial government in South Africa a question of immediate urgency."

A Hindoo Clock.

A strange clock is said to have once belonged to a Hindoo Prince. In front of the clock's disk was a gong swung upon poles, and near it was a pile of artificial human limbs. The pile was made up of the same number of parts necessary to constitute twelve perfect bodies; but all lay heaped together in apparent confusion. When the hands of the clock indicated the hour of one, out from the pile crawled just the number of parts required to form the frame of one man, part coming to part with quick click, and when completed the figure sprang up, seized a mallet, and, walking up to the gong, struck one blow. This done, he returned to the pile and fell to pieces again. When two o'clock came, two men arose and did likewise; and at the hour of noon the whole twelve came into play, sprang up, and, marching to the gong, struck, one after the other, his blow, making twelve in all; then returning, fell to pieces as before.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1868.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,351.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. B. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Fellmanbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John S. Bailey.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1875.
Fully appreciating the liberal patronage we have received during the past month we desire to thank our many customers and the public for the business we have done during the first month of 1875. Owing to the large demand for Dry Goods of all kinds, the different Departments we are now having for be kept full and complete by the daily arrivals of New and Desirable Goods. Extra Good Bargains will be offered. Goods personally selected during the last few days in the Eastern Cities can now be found upon our counters, and plenty more coming in.

Housekeeping Dry Goods.
Very attractive Bargains in
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins,
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Linen Towels, Towelings and Napkins.
Tickings of all qualities and widths.
Gingham, Checks, Chintzes, etc.
White and Colored Bed Quilts.
LINEN SHIRT BOSOMS,
Barred Country Flannels.
Fine White and Colored Flannels.
We will still offer
Best Quality of Calicoes,
At 5c and upward, according to style.
Extra bargains in Best Country and Eastern
BLANKETS!
All fresh and clean.
Families and others supplied with Goods by the Piece at Lowest Wholesale Prices.
WILLIAM SEMPLE
WINTER GOODS!!
California Blankets,
Eastern Blankets,
Country Blankets,
Shaker Flannels,
Twilled Flannels,
Barred Flannels,
Down Comforts,
Cotton Batting Comforts,
We have a full stock of
MUSLINS AND DOMESTICGOODS
Which we are selling VERY LOW.
White, Orr & Co.,
35 Fifth Avenue.
DRESS GOODS!!
Ladies' Elegant Braided and Beaded Cashmere Costumes and Sacques at a Special Bargain.
Black Cashmeres, Black Mohairs and Alpacas at unusually Low Prices.
Dress Goods in all the New and Desirable Shades at very Low Prices, at
H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 76 Market Street.
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
1875.
CARPETS.
Splendid Assortment,
Elegant Designs,
Great Inducement
IN PRICE.
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
49 Sixth Street,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN THE
CHILSON
New Cone Furnaces,
WELLMAN REFLECTOR,
Grates and Stoves,
MARBELIZED
SLATE MANTLES.
ALSO,
Common Fronts and Grates,
HOT AIR REGISTERS AND
Ventilators, &c., &

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL, ... $200,000.
D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.
Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.
CAPITAL, ... $250,000.
SURPLUS, ... 127,000.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS—A. Groetzinger, J. F. Hasekotte, W. F. Long, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hagus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAIRANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.
CAPITAL.....$200,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from natives non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.
W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEEB, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, February 2, 1875.

The banks continue to report a very dull condition of affairs. Few discounts are applied for, and these are closely scrutinized. Parties who a year ago were readily accommodated could not now be favored. This feeling of distrust is increased by means of other failures that are predicted, and thus a very unsatisfactory outlook is had. We mention the facts as we find them, but strongly urge that unless there is good reason for believing that failures will occur, there should be great care observed in speaking of them. Thus far, there is nothing that points definitely in any direction. The creditors of Waring Brothers will meet to-day, and we understand the propositions that will be made are likely to be accepted.

—Last year no English railroad iron was brought into the United States, except on the Pacific coast, and Bessemer steel rails, under the name of iron. Some 15,000 or 16,000 tons of railroad iron have been taken to Canada and bought in the United States in bond at from $33 to $42 in gold. The prices of foreign iron rails declined in 1873 from $72 a ton to $56. In January, 1874, it ranged $49 to $50. In January, 1873, the price of American iron rails was from $77.50 to $85 currency; it declined to $60 and $65 during the same year, and last December was only $49 to $50. The actual decline is not so remarkable. Under the present high tariff American makers have partially a monopoly. The prices of foreign steel rails at the landing of last year were from $100 to $110 gold, while that of American steel rails was about the same in currency. Last December these figures were reduced to $82 and $83 gold for foreign and $72 to $75 currency for American. In less than two years the prices of American pig iron have been reduced more than one-half, or from $49 to $50 in January, 1873, to $20 or $23 last December.

—The U. S. Supreme Court (Justice Strong) has just decided a somewhat important principle as to the liability of express companies, the Court holding that an express agency is not simply a company and those delivering a package for transportation, to the effect that it should not be liable for any damage or loss unless the claim should be made within 90 days, and a reasonable contract and one not against public policy. It purported to relieve the company from none of the obligations of a common carrier. It remained bound to the same diligence, fidelity and care as it would have been without it. All that it stipulated was that the shipper, in case of loss or damage, should assert his claim in season to enable the company to ascertain the facts.

—The import entries of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for last week were $3,062,042 in gold coin valuation. The estimated general merchandise at $3,750,000. The amount thrown upon the market was $3,985,042. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $93,000 in coin interest and $112,000 in called bonds.

—On Monday, the 1st of February, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company will pay the coupons then maturing on their bonds of 1883.

—The coupons for interest due 1st of February on the bonds of the Warren and Franklin Railroad Company will be paid in Philadelphia on that day.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked
Gold	113¾	113¾
U. S. 6's—1881—coupon	119¾	119¾
5-20 1865	117¾	118
" 1864	117¾	118
" 1865	119¼	119½
" 1865 new	118¾	119
" 1867	119¼	119½
" 1868—coupons	119¾	120
10-40's	113¾	113¾
Currency 6's	119¼	119½
New 5 per cents	114¼	114½
10-40's—coupons	116¼	116¾

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	102	102¼
Erie	28¾	28¾
R. I.	100	100½
C. C. & I. C.	8¾	9
Ft. Wayne	97¾	97¾
Chicago & Alton	57¾	57¾
Do. Pref	74¾	74¾
Michigan Southern	77	77½
Do Central	77	77½
North Western Common	44¾	45
Do. Pref	64¼	64¼
Rock Island	103¾	104
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾	91¾
Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾
Western Union Telegraph	74¾	75
Ohio & Mississippi	28¾	28¾
Union Pacific	89¾	89¾
Toledo & Wabash	15¾	16¾
Harlem	130	130
Adams Express	93¾	
American Express	63¾	
U. S. Express	63¾	
W., Fargo & Co Express	67¾	
Fort Wayne	99	99
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21¾	
Panama	111½	111

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Ask.
P., R. R.	53¾	
" " scrip	1.00¾	
Reading	56	56¾
United Cos. of N. J.	128	130½
Oil Creek	14½	15
Lehigh Valley	62¾	63¼
Central Transportation	42¾	44
A., V., R. R.	76	
P. C. & St. L. 7's	77	79

NEW YORK, February 1, 1875.

Money 2@3½; prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling 486½@488¾. The customs receipts were $549,000. Gold was strong, opening at 113¼, advancing to 113½, and closing at 113¾. The carrying rates were 1, 3, and five. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $820,000. The clearings were $72,000,000. Government bonds were steady. Railroad bonds were active. State bonds were dull. The stock market was firm at the opening, and later became active and buoyant under the lead of Union Pacific, and prices advanced ¼ to 1½ per cent., except in Lake Shore, which was weak. Later there was a slight decline all around on realization sales, which was followed by another rally, and prices were at the best of the day, and higher before the close, when there was a slight decline in all speculative stocks, the market closing firm. The features of the day's business were Union Pacific, Western Union, Lake Shore, Pacific Mail and Northwest. Pacific Mail and Union Pacific were the strongest stocks on the list. The transactions aggregated 256,000 shares, of which 6,000 were Erie, 28,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Northwest common, 13,000 Rock Island, 25,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 St. Paul common, 10,000 Ohio, 57,000 Western Union, 9,000 Wabash, and 59,000 Union Pacific.

Government securities—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119¾@⅞ s; do of '64, 115½; do of '65, 117¾; do of '65, new, 118¼; do of '67, 119¾; do of '68, 120½; new 5s, 114¾; 10-40s, 116¾; currency 6s, 119¾.

State Bonds—Missouri 6s, 96½; Tennessee, old, 69; do new, 66; Virginia, new, 32; do old 31; North Carolina, old, 27; do new, 18.

Stocks—Canton, 81; Western Union Telegraph Company, 74¾; Quicksilver, 32; Adams Express, 93; Wells, Fargo & Co. Express, 68¾; American Merchants' Union Express, 63¾; United States Express, 58¾; Pacific Mail 33¾; New York Central, 102; Harlem, 129; do pref'd, 130; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 50; Michigan Central, 78; Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern common, 44¾; do preferred, 64¼; Rock Island, 103¾; New Jersey Central, 107½; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 57¾; Toledo & Wabash, 16¾; do, preferred, 24; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 57¾; do preferred, 76; Ohio & Mississippi, 28¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 83; Burlington & Quincy, 109; Lake Shore, 74½; Panama, 94½; Illinois Central, 103¾; Union Pacific, 89¾; Central Pacific, 97¼; Quinn, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109½.

LONDON, February 1—5 P. M.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 2⅜ per cent., or ⅛ below the Bank of England rate. Consols: money, 92⅝@92¾; account 92⅝ @92¾; 8-20's of '65, 101; do of '67, 103; 10-40's, 104¾; new 5's 103; New York Central 93; Erie 28 @28¼; do preferred 44½.

PARIS, February 1.—Rentes 62f. 90c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1875.

There has been no perceptible improvement in general business during the past week, and while it is hoped that there soon will be, the indications are that there will be no decided or permanent change for the better until about the first of next month, by which time, if the present unprecedented cold weather, in view of the stringent times among the poorer classes, lead to increased consumption, and so far these expectations have not been realized, and the demand is confined entirely to small lots. Prime navies may be fairly quoted at $1,90@2 bbl; mixed at $1,75@1,85.

BUTTER—The receipts are only moderate and prices have ruled steady, but dealers do not express much confidence in our future quotations. The opening of the river will let in considerable stock that will have a tendency to weaken prices, particularly when shipping facilities are fully restored. The country roads, generally, are reported blocked, and the demand is confined entirely to small lots. Prime rolls may be fairly quoted at 21@22 ₱ lb; mixed at 18@20.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3½ ₱ lb.

BROOMS—There is a continued steady demand, and the trade is further advancing in the favorable, in sympathy with corn, which is still tending upward. Brush is higher in price, which is very plentiful. Union Factory No. 2, ₱ doz, $2.35; No. 3, $2.75; No. 4, $3; No. 5, $3.50; No 6, $4.75. No. 3 carpet Brooms, $4; No. 2, $4.25; steamboat, $4.50, with the usual discount to the trade.

CHEESE—The market continues quiet, as the demand is light, but is firm and prices are fully sustained. Prime Ohio Goshen, 16½@17c in job lots, and New York dittos at 17½@18. Our advices from the New York market do not report any market firm—the foreign markets are also heifer, although the exports recently have been comparatively light, and an active business here for long is not looked for.

CANNED GOODS—There is no improvement to note in the demand, which has been unusually light all winter, nor is there any probable change in rates in quotations. Peaches, (3 pound cans) quoted at $1.85@1.90 ₱ dozen. Tomatoes, $1.75@2; Corn, 75@82½; Pie Pumpkin, 80@85; Sugar Corn, 90@$1.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair demand, but the supply is equal to it; quotable at $10@11 ₱ bbl., the outside figure for fancy fruit. Jersey are about the same.

APPLES—The demand has materially improved, and the movement in dried fruit has been quite brisk for several days past at $2.25@2.50 ₱ bbl; common lots selling at $1.75@2, as to quality and condition.

ALE—Continues dull, not only is the demand light, but there is no margin for profit; prices unchanged; X at $5 ₱ barrel to the country and $6 to city; XX, $6@; India Ale, $11. Half bbls. in proportion.

ASHES—Trade continues very quiet, as it nearly always is this season of the year, and prices remain as last quoted. Common Soda, 3½c; refined do., 4¼; Potash, 7 to 8½; Pearlash, 9; Black Lead, 9@10; Carbonate Soda, 2½.

APPLE BUTTER—Continues very dull, and notwithstanding the arrivals recently have not been small, 50 ₱ gallon is still in excess of the demand; quotable at 50@55c ₱ gallon for common to prime and 60 for choice.

BEANS—There is so little doing that it is difficult to give quotations; in the absence of sales, we continue to quote nominally at 2.75@3c. The receipts recently have been light, but there is not appear to be any inquiry for it.

BEES WAX—It is usually expected that our market will rule quiet during the latter part of December and early part of January, but when the dullness continues into February it tends to create a confidence of the most sanguine. Dealers have expressed their hopes for some time that the comparatively few cases that have appeared would be followed by others in sufficient numbers to relieve the poorer classes, lead to increased consumption, and the demand is confined entirely to small lots. Prime navies may be fairly quoted at $1,90@2 ₱ bu; mixed at $1,75@1,85.

BUTTER—The receipts are only moderate and prices have ruled steady, but dealers do not express much confidence in our future quotations. The opening of the river will let in considerable stock that will have a tendency to weaken prices, particularly when shipping facilities are fully restored. The country roads, generally, are reported blocked, and the demand is confined entirely to small lots. Prime navies may be fairly quoted at 20@30c; prime, 25, and lower grades, 15@20 cents, according to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3@3½c

LATEST NEWS.

TILTON-BEECHER.

The Great Scandal Trial in Brooklyn.

Testimony of Theodore Tilton.

NEW YORK, February 1, 1875.

The Brooklyn Court room was again crowded to-day, the beginning of another week of the "Great scandal trial." Mr. Tilton, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Shearman and two other ladies, Mr. Beecher, with his wife and sons, occupied their accustomed places.

After the Court had been called to order, Judge Neilson gave his opinion as to the right of Mr. Tilton to testify, in the following words: "In determining the question raised by this objection, the Court holds: 1st, that the plaintiff is competent to be sworn and to testify on his own behalf; 2d, that as to the principal question at issue, he is not competent to testify as to any confidential communication."

It is considered that this qualified direction respects the present state of the law of evidence, and also asserts in what may remain of the rule which imposes silence or restraint by reason of marital relations and on grounds of public interest or policy.

Theodore Tilton then took the stand and was sworn, the defense entering exceptions.

In answer to questions by ex-Judge Fullerton, Mr. Tilton said: Am thirty-nine years of age; was married on the 2nd of October, 1855, by Mr. Beecher; my wife's age is about thirty-one; I have four children; became connected with the *Independent* in the spring of 1856; remained there under Beecher, and on his retirement in 1863 or 1864 became his successor; held the position of Managing Director under Beecher in December, 1870. I owned the house in which I lived, with its library, valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars; I owned a share in the New York *Tribune*, a small farm in the West valued at fifteen hundred dollars, a piece of land in Prospect Park valued at one thousand dollars. There was a mortgage of $7,500 on my house. When I left the *Independent* my property was valued at about thirty thousand dollars. I had money out at interest, deposited with Gastruff & Robinson, after January 1st, 1871; $7,000 obtained from Mr. Bowen, $5,000 from my lecturing tour, $1,000 from my books, $6,000 from Moulton, and about $6,000 from sundry sources. *Golden Age*. I had no debts other than liens on my property; did not know the source from which the money came which was given to me by Moulton; did not know it came from Beecher; on the 30th of December, 1870, I had an interview with Beecher.

Mr. Evarts objected to witness giving evidence in relation to any statement made to witness by his wife.

Judge Neilson ruled that witness could say what passed between himself and Beecher, but not what his wife had told him.

Interview Between Tilton and Beecher.

Witness continued: Moulton brought Beecher and refreshments. I did not call Beecher, nor he me; I crossed the room and locked the door; went back and sat opposite Beecher; I began in this way; I think I said: "I presume you received from Bowen a letter denouncing my retirement from your pulpit and Brooklyn." He answered: "I did, sir." I told him he need not fear that letter; he thanked me; I said he need not do so, Elizabeth desired his thanks, and I did not; he understood the object of the interview only in general terms, and asked me to tell him what Bowen had said; I told him it would be better to go to Bowen himself; I told him Bowen had said he was intimate with members of your congregation for the past twenty-five years, that you were not a safe man, and had ruined family houses; Bible that you were a libertine in the fold, and should be extirpated, and that Bowen had said he had it in his power to drive Beecher out of Brooklyn in twelve hours." I told him that after I had this interview with Elizabeth I went to my wife, who was distressed, and reminded me that I said in the previous summer I would not break my promise to hurt Beecher, for that if he was driven from Brooklyn it would be to her home and those of her children. Beecher asked me what I meant by "her shame," and I read to him Elizabeth's letter of confession. This confession was destroyed by Elizabeth two years after, and a copy of it was destroyed this evening.

The witness was going on to relate the contents of this letter of confession, but it was objected to by Mr. Evarts, and a long argument ensued over this point.

The Judge decided that the contents of the letter should be left out for the present.

Tilton then testified that Beecher attempted to speak, but witness said, "Wait, hear me." Beecher brought, and witness said to Beecher that Mrs. Tilton had come unexpectedly and said to her husband that she wanted to communicate

A Secret

that had long been on her mind, and that she wanted to throw it off; that she had been at the point several times, and once particularly when she was on a sick-bed. Before telling the secret she extorted a promise from her husband not to tell any one and not to injure the person concerned. She said it was a secret between herself and her pastor. She said that for a long time a friendship had existed between them; more than friendship; it had been sexual intercourse. It began after the death of her son Paul. She went to her pastor's house, and on the 10th of October, 1868, she surrendered her body to him in a sexual embrace. On the Saturday following she repented the act at the house of her husband, and on several other occasions at his house and at several other places. It had occurred all through the fall. In the month of July, 1871, she had written a letter to witness, telling witness of the facts. She had been greatly distressed owing to rumors concerning Beecher's moral character. She wanted to demonstrate the honor and dignity of her husband.

He Told her Love was Innocent.

She said to Tilton that for a long time Beecher's home had not been a happy one; that his wife had not been a satisfactory one, and that he wanted Elizabeth to be a wife to him, but she always refused. Beecher's solicitations to her were oftentimes violent. She had gone away from witness in the Spring, and witness wrote her a letter, saying that until she made a full confession he would never look upon her. She said that she had come down from the country on purpose to make a confession. In making the confession, witness said that it was understood that the conversation was not given word for word, but as accurately as he could. He furthermore told Beecher on that occasion that Mrs. Tilton had told him

A Broken-Hearted Woman,

and that instead of taking her usual summer vacation, she went to the far West. He also told him in regard to the statement that she had asked Elizabeth Richards to send to Beecher, that they might hold an interview, and she could hear that the letter about withdrawing from the pulpit and Brooklyn should be withdrawn; also told Beecher that he had refused to grant absence, and that she had appealed four or five times, and then she asked witness to carry a letter, and witness refused to do that. She then implored witness to hold an interview with Beecher, which witness did, at her bidding. Mrs. Tilton wrote a letter to Moulton for the purpose of holding an interview.

In conclusion, the witness reminded Beecher that he had revoked the demands he made upon him, and promised Beecher that he would not assist Bowen in his efforts to prosecute Beecher. At the close of the narrative the witness waited a moment, and noticed that

Beecher's Face and Neck were Blood Red.

Tilton went to the door, unlocked it, and said "You are free to go." Beecher appeared not to hear him, but sat as if in a dream. Tilton repeated it, and Beecher arose and walked to the door, but came back and asked: "May I go for the last time and see Elizabeth?" Tilton said: "No;" then "Yes," and said to Beecher: "Do not chide her. If you smite her with a word, I will smite you in a ten-fold degree. I did not smite you when I had the power for my wife's sake, but if you chide her with a word I will smite your name before the world." Beecher put both hands to his head, and said:

"It is All Out! It is All Out!"

Beecher went down stairs, with his hands to his head, and Moulton was at the door, and he asked Moulton if he had seen Elizabeth's confession, and Moulton answered, "Yes." Beecher said: "This will kill me." Moulton and he thereupon went into the parlor.

A recess was taken.

During the recision of this narrative Mrs. Beecher smiled frequently, and Mr. Beecher occasionally, but no other signs of manifestations produced by the testimony were observant in their features. Tilton gave his evidence in a calm, cool way.

After the recess Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were surrounded by their friends, and after a few moments in congratulations they left the Court room.

After the recess Tilton resumed the stand and continued his testimony. He was asked by ex-Judge Fullerton to state the contents of the letter read to Beecher at the interview.

This was objected to by Mr. Evarts, as the letter had been destroyed. It was accordingly ruled out by the Court.

Mr. Beach argued that this paper had been prepared, and it was agreed that it should be submitted to Beecher. Counsel quoted from legal authorities to show that communications between husband and wife shown to a third party could be proved.

Judge Neilson said it would be difficult to decide in the face of a case like this, and he would like to hear Mr. Evarts on the subject.

Mr. Evarts argued that the confidence of the wife in her husband was that it was to be used in the interview to suppress any controversy that might arise on the part of the wife. He had not heard any views to entitle witness to take part of that paper and relate its contents. He held that the whole narrative was inadmissable, as being out of the confidence of the wife, and the letter and copy had been destroyed.

After some further argument, Judge Neilson said he would not rule out the paper.

Mr. Evarts then moved to strike out this evidence, on the ground that it would disparage the wife, as giving proof of adultery of the wife, it not being competent according to law.

Judge Neilson refused this, and an exception was taken.

Another Interview Between Tilton and Beecher.

Witness then testified as follows: On the 3d of January I went to Moulton's, and shortly after Beecher entered the room. Moulton said I should not refuse to speak to him in his house. I replied: "How could I do so, knowing he had ruined my wife?" Moulton said: "How could you act so to a man who humbled himself before you as before his God?" I then said: "Good morning." Mr. Beecher said "I do not put in any plea for myself. If you wish me to retire from the pulpit, only say the word, and I will leave. There will be no selling of pews, and I will go out of public life. I will either go out of life by suicide or journey to some other part of the world. My wife," said Beecher, "ought never to know this, for in addition to becoming your enemy, she would also become mine." He said the relation between himself and Elizabeth was not always marked by sexual intercourse, and he could not offer any excuse for himself. He asked me to believe that he had never sought her for selfish purposes, and that intercourse was from motives of love, and not lust; that she was the only woman he had ever loved. He asked me if I could reinstate her in my love and esteem, and drew a picture of

A Man Sitting on a Brink,

and said that he was on the edge of hell. I remember Beecher said something which led him into a violent burst of grief. During a conversation with Moulton, which witness did not hear, Beecher appeared overcome with grief. Moulton requested witness to leave them together, and he did so.

A few days after this interview Moulton sent for me. Mr. Beecher was present. A letter which I had written to Bowen, dated 1st January, was under discussion. I had been sent for twice in reference to some consultation about this letter. Moulton read it aloud, and told Beecher that I had written it, thinking that I must make some explanation to the public about the termination of my services with Bowen. I told him that it was announced in the papers by Bowen that I was to be editor of the Brooklyn *Union* and a contributor to the *Independent*, and that appointments had for some reason been cancelled by Bowen; that the public must be informed of the reason of these changes. Beecher said that so far as the charges of Bowen were concerned, that he did not care about any that he (Bowen) could make. Beecher also said that there was a peculiar malignity in the charges made by Bowen against him, and that he had never committed any violence on any woman.

The interview ended by Moulton asking me to retire, as he usually had some talk with Beecher after these interviews.

The "Mutual Friend" on a Sick-bed.

I remember shortly after this Moulton was ill. I went to see him. Beecher was there. He said "Frank is very sick. He is at the grave's edge. I am afraid he will die, and what will then become of our case?" Frank has since died. On saying, he kissed me on the forehead, and retired.

I had another interview with him, either at the close of that month or the beginning of the next. I was sent for to Moulton's, who had then recovered, by Beecher, at his house. Beecher was there present. Moulton held in his hand a letter which Beecher had received from Mrs. Morse. Beecher had received the letter, and it was in relation to something contained in the letter that I had been sent for. [Shown a copy of the letter, which witness identified.] The letter charged me with telling twelve persons about Beecher's criminal relations. I denied this. The letter also said that I had not money to buy my family food. I turned to Moulton, and said: "You know that this is false." Beecher said to me if I had told twelve persons of the charges, and I replied that I had not. I told him that Mrs. Morse was saying among our relatives that Theodore was making such and such charges against Elizabeth, and that these charges were propagated by Mrs. Morse. I also told him that the only persons I informed of the subject were Oliver Johnston, Mrs. Martha Bradshaw and Francis Moulton. I was asked to see Mrs. Morse if I stated that he preached to a number of his mistresses, and I told him that in the previous summer I had told stories to his detriment; that I may have said this, but did not remember. This occurred before Moulton came in to keep the peace between us. I told him

Mrs. Morse was a Dangerous Woman:

that I had received threatening letters from her, threatening my life and family, and calling me a brute and devil. Beecher said I told him that if Mrs. Morse was offended at anything she was very violent in her manners and utterances. A letter was prepared by Beecher in reply to this one from Mrs. Morse. I could not say if this letter was written then at the termination of this interview. During hat interview I exhibited a letter which was sent to Mr. Bowen by Mrs. Morse, and conveyed to me. I read it as an example of the kind of letters Mrs. Morse was in the habit of sending. Beecher asked me what I understood to be the state of Elizabeth's mind.

The letter of Mrs. Morse was offered in evidence, and Mr. Evarts objected to it as from a third party. It was finally, after a brief argument, ruled out.

Witness continued: I was the bearer of a letter to Mrs. Tilton from Mr. Beecher at the same time that I brought one to Moulton. I showed Moulton's letter to Mrs. Tilton, with his (Moulton's) consent.

The letter, submitted to Moulton, was offered in evidence, and objected to by Mr. Evarts.

The Court ruled to let the letter stand for the present, and witness went on: I cannot recollect the date of the bearing of the letter, but think it was about the 7th of February. The next interview with Beecher after this was before Moulton went to the South. Moulton before this asked me if I would permit Beecher to write to Mrs. Tilton, and I said that Beecher could act as he saw fit. I think that I received the letter at the hands of Moulton.

The Court adjourned.

HOME NEWS.

Allegheny Police Committee.

The Police Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and approved the monthly pay-roll, amounting to $3,955.28.

Mayor Phillips reported that he had discharged Officer Palmer from the force, for drunkenness and inattention to duty, and appointed Peter Bielitt to fill the vacancy. The appointment was confirmed.

Fire at Bellevernon.

A fire at Bellevernon, Pa., on Saturday night, destroyed a large frame building occupied by Cunningham & Craft, dealers in general merchandise, and on the second floor as a lodge room for, a number of societies; also the dwelling house of A. Haylor. The property of James Lewis adjoining was considerably damaged by water. The origin of the fire is unknown. There was no insurance.

Allegheny Mayor's Office.

The following is the report of Clerk Crawford of the business transacted at the Allegheny Mayor's office during last month. Licenses issued: Theatre, 1; ordinances, 50; Drunk, 28; Vagrants, 8; Violation of city ordinance, 6; Violation of health ordinance, 1; On suspicion, 1; Court charges, 10; Total arrests 102. Fines imposed and paid fines, 34; Discharged, 23; Withdrawn, 6; Workhouse, 12; Jail, 21; Court, 5; Poor-farm, 1. Receipts.—Disorderly conduct, $41; Drunkenness, $30; Violation of city ordinances, $5; Violation of health ordinances, $5; Breaking gas lamps, $15; Total $77.

STARTING UP.

Putting Fires into the Puddling Furnaces

Last night the fires were started in the puddling furnaces of the Keystone rolling mill of Glass, Neely & Co., on Second avenue, and the puddlers will go to work this morning. It is understood that all the mills have not been informed. The iron workers of that vicinity have held several meetings within the last few days and last night were very jubilant over the prospect of getting back again to labor. Whether the resumption by the Keystone mill is permanent or temporary is more than our informant was able to state.

POLITICAL.

Suggestion Meeting in Allegheny.

The Republicans of the Fifth ward Allegheny, will meet at their school house, on Thursday evening to suggest candidates for the various ward offices. The Republicans of the Third ward will meet at the North avenue school house, on Saturday evening for the same purpose. A meeting of the Republicans of the Second ward, met last evening for the same purpose, but as there was but a very slim attendance the meeting was adjourned until Thursday evening.

THE HEALTH BOARD.

Organization Yesterday Afternoon.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon in Municipal Hall for organization. The certificates of election of J. F. Slagle, Esq., Dr. James McCann, Dr. J. D. Thomas, Dr. W. J. Asdale, and Dr. Addison Arthurs as members of the Board were presented. It was decided to

An organization was effected by electing Mr. Slagle President, J. D. Fleming Secretary, and Dr. Arthurz Treasurer. H. H. McCormick, Esq., was chosen Solicitor of the Board.

Dr. McCandless moved that a committee of five be appointed to inquire into the expediency of decreasing the number of Sanitary Inspectors and appointing an additional clerk. There are now six Inspectors in the employ of the Board. Dr. McCandless was in favor of the reduction because expenses are being cut down in every other department of the municipal government. The motion was carried, and the chair appointed as the committee Messrs. McCandless, Asdale, McCann, Backofen and Fleming. It was decided, on motion of Dr. Thomas, that the present Inspectors should hold over until their successors are appointed.

Health officer Gray, from the special committee on Hospital building, reported that they had advertised for bids in accordance with the plans submitted at a previous meeting, and it was decided to hold a special meeting next Friday to open the bids.

A number of bills were presented and ordered to be paid, and licenses to clean cesspools were granted to Conrad Friend, J. B. Preske, Christain Buebner, and C. Wagoner provided they comply with the regulations of the Board.

On motion adjourned.

WILL IT INJURE?

Philadelphia's Complaint Against the Free Pipe Bill—Is it Well Founded?—The Facts in the Case.

Philadelphia papers manifest a virulent hostility to the Free Pipe bill introduced in the Legislature, call on all their members to oppose it, and threaten them with political death if they do not. Not to notice, here, the tactics which, it is reported, they will resort to, to defeat it, (we will speak of these hereafter,) we propose to meet the objections they allege, clearly and fairly. We submit to our Philadelphia friends that they should listen to reason, and if it shall prove true that in place of injuring Philadelphia, it can be proven that it will actually benefit her to have the Free pipe bill passed, her members ought to withdraw their objections. And if, in addition to the fact that it will benefit her, we prove that it will be of incalculable advantage to Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania, we submit that her members should aid its passage.

THE PHILADELPHIA ARGUMENT.

The points made by the Philadelphia press are, that it will injure that city in that. 1. It will divert the oil trade from that city to Cleveland. 2. That it will injure the carrying trade of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which, indirectly, will be an injury to Philadelphia. In answer, we propose to show that the Pipe Line provided by the proposed bill will increase the trade to Philadelphia, and that it will be to the shipments over the Pennsylvania Railroad, thereby aiding both.

THE OIL TRADE.

There are three seaboard cities which contest for the oil shipping trade,—New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Of these, New York exports, of crude petroleum, about three times as much as both Philadelphia and Baltimore, and of refined, about double as much as does Philadelphia. The trade from Baltimore is but small, compared with either of the other ports. New York is the recipient of the oil sent out by the Cleveland refineries, for shipment abroad. The Erie, and New York Central railroads carry the crude oil to Cleveland, and the refined oil from that city to the seaboard more cheaply, as the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Central roads carry the crude to the Pittsburgh refineries, and from them the refined oil. That is, the card, or nominal rates are the same; but the Erie and New York Central *cut* these card rates, and carry for less than card prices, while our Pennsylvania roads strictly adhere to their card rates. Thus the Cleveland refiners, who are 647 miles from New York, get their oil carried to that city for *less* than the Pittsburgh refiners, who are 356 miles from Philadelphia, get theirs carried to that city. We submit the clearest proof on this point.

The Cleveland *Leader* of October 1st says: "Pittsburgh is also in arms against freight extortion, claiming a discrimination in favor of Cleveland. Nothing could be [illegible] this may be true, but Cleveland's superiority is nothing enhanced by the change. It is foolish to suppose that the Pennsylvania Railroad whose interest centers so largely in Pittsburgh would do that which would drive an important business to Cleveland. Cleveland has for years been the center of the oil refining trade. Oil is now sent from this point to the seaboard at New York or Philadelphia at 42 cents per barrel, less than from Pittsburgh. This has been accomplished mainly because of the large business carried on by Cleveland in this channel. As the refiners have held no meeting to protest, nor has any other class except the producers."

This 42 cents on a barrel is the exact reason why the Cleveland refiners can outrival those of Pittsburgh. If the Pipe Line oil goes to New York, it is a question whether Philadelphia and Baltimore shall compete with New York, not whether Philadelphia will compete against Philadelphia. The proportion of gain to New York over Philadelphia in exports, is exactly equivalent to the extent to which Cleveland triumphs over Pittsburgh in the amount of oil it refines.

The proposition, then, is this: If we draw from Cleveland her advantages in refining oil, we take from New York, just in that ratio, her prosperity in shipping oil. As both Cleveland and New York are cities in other States than Pennsylvania, we do not see that we should be interested in them. And the oil business, as now conducted goes,—six-sevenths of the crude for refining to Cleveland, and the refined oil from that city to the seaboard more cheaply, as the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Central roads carry the crude to the Pittsburgh refineries, and from them the refined. That is, the card, or nominal rates are the same; but the Erie and New York Central *cut* these card rates, and carry for less than card prices, while our Pennsylvania roads strictly adhere to their card rates. Thus the Cleveland refiners, who are 647 miles from New York, get their oil carried to that city for *less* than the Pittsburgh refiners, who are 356 miles from Philadelphia, get theirs carried to that city. We submit the clearest proof on this point.

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This 42 cents on a barrel is the exact reason why the Cleveland refiners can outrival those of Pittsburgh. If the Pipe Line oil goes to New York, it is a question whether Philadelphia and Baltimore shall compete with New York, not whether Philadelphia will compete against Philadelphia. The proportion of gain to New York over Philadelphia in exports, is exactly equivalent to the extent to which Cleveland triumphs over Pittsburgh in the amount of oil it refines.

The proposition, then, is this: If we draw from Cleveland her advantages in refining oil, we take from New York, just in that ratio, her prosperity in shipping oil. As both Cleveland and New York are cities in other States than Pennsylvania, we do not see that we should be interested in them. And the oil business, as now conducted goes,—six-sevenths of the crude for refining to Cleveland, and the refined oil from that city to the seaboard more cheaply, as the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Central roads carry the crude to the Pittsburgh refineries, and from them the refined. That is, the card, or nominal rates are the same; but the Erie and New York Central roads carry the crude oil to Cleveland, and the refined oil from that city to the seaboard more cheaply, as the Allegheny Valley and Pennsylvania Central roads carry the crude to the Pittsburgh refineries, and from them the refined oil. That is, the card, or nominal rates are the same; but the Erie and New York Central *cut* these card rates, and carry for less than card prices, while our Pennsylvania roads strictly adhere to their card rates. Thus the Cleveland refiners, who are 647 miles from New York, get their oil carried to that city for *less* than the Pittsburgh refiners, who are 356 miles from Philadelphia, get theirs carried to that city. We submit the clearest proof on this point.

The Cleveland *Leader* of October 1st says: "Pittsburgh is also in arms against freight extortion, claiming a discrimination in favor of Cleveland. Nothing could be [illegible] this may be true, but Cleveland's superiority is nothing enhanced by the change. It is foolish to suppose that the Pennsylvania Railroad whose interest centers so largely in Pittsburgh would do that which would drive an important business to Cleveland. Cleveland has for years been the center of the oil refining trade. Oil is now sent from this point to the seaboard at New York or Philadelphia at 42 cents per barrel, less than from Pittsburgh. This has been accomplished mainly because of the large business carried on by Cleveland in this channel. As the refiners have held no meeting to protest, nor has any other class except the producers."

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